NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDOS SESSETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AVUSUBENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTIN GARDEN. - LOUISA MILLER.

PROLUMAT THEATRE. Broadway. - Marchant of Varior Popeing the Question Will Straus Pinst-laugh Lion-Forty and Firty-Yannes Girl. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-RAG PICKER OF PARIS-

NIBLO'S - THEF ROPS-GRAND DIVERTMENENT-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street,-Roseo AND AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon Wife FOR HALF AND BOYR-TYLLOR OF TAILWORTH-Evening, Consider BRO-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Breadway—ETHIOPIAN

SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway.—Buez-ERAWOONI'S HIPPODROME-MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

The News. PHOM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of private bills from the House were taken up and passed. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Adams moved, as a proviso, that meys should be expended at any place where the customs did not exceed the expenses of collect tion, which was lost. Mr. Brodhead moved to add several sections authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to select temporary accommodations at Boston for the United States Court, and authorizing the President to select suitable sites at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on which to erect buildings for post offices and court bouses. After a long debate the amendment was rejected, Mr. Hamlin's amendment, offered on sday, for Custom Houses and Marine Hospitals, was adopted by a vote of 31 to 16. Fifty thousand dollars for completing the Marine Hespital at Porthand, Me., and five thousand for a hospital at St. Marks, Fla., were added. Mr. Stuart moved to add welve thousand five hundred dollars for twenty ave life boats on Lake Michigan, which was adopted Mr. Mason offered an amendment allowing Mr. Schenck, while Minister at Brazil, and Mr. Pendleon, while Charge at Buenos Ayres, their actua expenses, and twenty-five dollars a day each, for six months, while on special business to the govern ments of Paraguay and Uruguay, which, after consmendments were offered to the bill, some of which were adopted.

In the House Mr. Letcher asked leave to intro duce a bill repealing the act passed on the 20th ult. granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes: objection was made, and a vote being taken, it was lost. The Navy Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Sollers offered an amendment that non-com sioned and commissioned officers shall be native born, and that no seaman who was not native born should be allowed to enlist in the navy of the United States, which, after slight discussion, was declared to be out of order. An amendment providing that no intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, should be allowed in the navy, was passed by a vote of eighty bur to sixty-five; but afterwards, on reconsidering the amendment, it was decided in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker. After a few important amendments, the bill was passed. Mr Singleton asked leave to imroduce a resolution requesting the President to communicate, if compati ble with the public interests, whether our relations with Spain were such as to remove the necessity of provisional acts by Congress, as indicated in the message of the 15th March, which was lost by a vote of one hundred and six to fifty-six. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

By the arrival of the bark Venus, from Curacoa, we have intelligence of another revolutionary movement having taken place at Villa Cora, Venezuela, in favor of General Paez. The outbreak has, no doubt, been caused by a desire to anticipate the dential election in August, which, being fimited by the despotism of the government to the choice of the brother of General Monagas, leaves no other option to the popular party than to assert by force their right to a voice in the matter. It is aght that the movement will be successful, as many of Monagas' former adherents had deserte him and joined the Paez party. General Juan Garsio is at the head of the insurgents, and has about ne thousand effective troops under his command The government had only been able to bring about hundred into the field. The revolutionary party had received large supplies of arms and am-

ition from Curacoa. LATER PROM EUROPP. The steamship Africa left Liverpool for this port en the 15th inst., and is therefore in her twelfth

We have received two days later intelligence from Havana. Nothing new is stirring there. A letter from one of our correspondents will be found

in another column.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE. On Wednesday afternoon, his Honor Mayor Wes servelt, assisted by the Board of Education and a number of invited guests, laid the corner stone of a new school house in Rivington, near Ridge street, on the site of school No. 4. Prayer was offered by Bev. J. Banvard. The stone was then laid by ti Mayor; after which, addresses, abounding with ining reminiscences, anecdotes and patriotic nent, were delivered by Dr. Tuthill, Mr. Randall, the County Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Banvard and Mr. Atterbury. Mr. Stephen Brooker officiated as chairman. Several songs were interspersed by the children. It is said that this school house will

BOARD OF EDUCATION. A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, but no business of any funportance was transacted. We publish, in our repart of the pro-ceedings, the by-laws, proposed by the Committee on Salaries, for a definite classification of teacher's salaries. The consideration of this question, which bes created some little excitement, was, powever.

he the largest in the city, and will cost thirty-eight

postponed until September next. The thermometer stood as high as 87 yesters'ay, shade, at twelve o'clock, and the sky mas almost cloudless. About 10 o'clock last night a pretty sharp thunder storm passed over the city, attended with a heavy shower, which considerably moderated the heat. This, we believe, is the first sterm of the kind of any account that we have had since the hot weather commenced, and we hope it will be followed by a diminution in the ravages of the cholers, which some attribute to a want of electricity in the atmosphere. We shall look, therefore, for an abatement of the heat and of this ter while disease, the two great evils with which on city has been afflicted

There is to be a meeting of American citizens | out.

whose property was destroyed by the U.S. ship of war Cyune, at San Juan del Norte, at the Irving House, at five oblock this afternoon, to take the matter into consideration, and to adopt such mas-

sures as may be deemed necessary.

In another part of the paper will be found inteesting reports of the commencements of three of our colleges. The centennial commencement of Colr. tila College took place at Niblo's yesterday, which was attended by a large and fashionable audience. That of Rutgers College was celegrated at New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, when the Hon. The dore Frelinghuysen delivered the baccalsureste address. The prem'ums and degrees were conferred yesterday. The commencement of Genoa College took place on Tuesday. The reports will repay a perusal,

Among the deaths by cholera we notice that of the daughter of ex-President Fillmore, at Aurora,

yesterday morning. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, decided that selling liquer on Sunday did not constitute keeping a disorderly house, but was only a finable offence. It is probable that most of the taverns that can afford to pay the fine will now

The German Catholic Orphan Asylum at Troy Hill, near Allegheny, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. Common brands of State flour again advanced 64 to 121 cents per barrel yesterday. Grain was un changed. The sales of cotton yesterday were said to have been 700 bales, and 1,700 bales the day before. On common grades, or qualities below middling, there was a decline of one-eighth of a cent while good to fine descriptions were scarce and

The Late Disgraceful Affair at San Juan-Usurpation of the War Power-A Question for Congress.

The belligerent propensities of our present administration could not have been more strikingly illustrated than in the bombardment and burning, by its order, of the ineffensive and defenceless village of Greytown, in San Juan de Nicaragua. Such an act of ignorance, stupidity, and badly appropriated moral courage, has scarcely its parallel, even in the lawless military operations of the Spanish American republics against each other.

Major Borland, our late Minister to Central America, returning down the river San Juan homeward, is the witness to the shooting of a native by the captain of the steamer upon which our Minister is a passenger. He sees the captain deliberately shoot down a boatman in his burgalo. The steamer arrives at San Juan the authorities of the place endeavor to arrest the captain. Major Borland picks up a rifle and keeps them at bay. Subsequently he enters the village; the house which he has entered is surrounded by a mob, and they call him hard names, and threaten him with violence, utterly disregardful of his official character. He contrives to escape, returns to Washington, lays his case before the Cabinet. They are astounded that a parcel of the black and yellow subjects of the Mosquito King should thus dare to insult the American representative, under cover, though the natives were, of British protection. The insult to Borland, and the detention of the steamer, must be redressed. And so the sloop-of-war Cyane is sent down to do the job. Indemnity for the outrage against Borland and the detention of the steamer, to the extent of \$24,000, is demanded and refused. The town is bombarded, and the town is burnt. American honor and the American flag are vindicated, and the thing is done, like the storming of Fort Christiana in New Jersey, by the ancient Knickerbockers, "without the loss of a single man on either side."

Such, in a few words, is the best face which can be put upon the matter, in behalf of the administration. But what are the real merits of the case? Let us see:

Major Borland interferes in the protection of man charged with murder, against the efforts of the local authorities of San Juan to arrest him. Afterwards the Major goes into the town, and the populace insult him. Having forgotten his official character they ceased to respect him, which was natural enough. He had unlawfully interfered in the protection of a man charged with crime, and they had seized the opportunity for retaliation. The affair might thus be considered as evenly balanced between the parties; or, if there were any uncancelled outrage in the case. it was the outrage against the local authori-

ties of San Juan. The stupidity of the hombardment and buraing of the village we have already exhibited. It was a stupid and shameful farce. What honor, or glory, or indemnity could posibly be gained by burning the mud and palm-leafed huis of the poor natives? And what sort of satisfaction against the British protectorate could possibly be secured by the destruction of the houses and other property of American citizens, who constitute the men of business and the principal property owners of the place. Yet, against the protest of the commander of a British vessel of war, Captain Hollins, in obc-[] ence to his instructions, involves the interest and prosperity of American citizens in his work

Is not this a most singular and unparalleled affair? A British officer, vainly interposing and protesting against the destruction of American property, and against an outrage upon unoffending American citizens by an American vessel of war, and all for the punishment of certain proceedings of a mob, for which the American Minister, in his unauthorized conduct, is wholly responsible. Such an affair could only occur under the dictation of some such studid and imbecile administration as the present concern at Washington.

But we have a graver objection to enter against this thing than its wanton barbarity. or its inconsistency, or its stupidity, or its worse than useless results. The President of the United States, in this affair, is liable to the charge of an act of war against a friendly pow. er, for which he has no more authority than the filibusters against whom he has recently fulminated his proclamation. Congress alone has power to make war in behalf of the United States. When the Executive usurps the power be invades the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and violates his oath to support the fede-

ral constitution. In this view, admitting that the village of San Juan is under the British Musquito protectorate, the destruction of the place by an American vessel of war, is less an affair of honor beeveen the British and American governments. that a question of unlawful usurpation between the P. Ccutive and Congress. In both aspecis we may anticipate a considerable cooling down in the war like ardor of our Cabinet, before this disgraceful imbroglio is finally adjusted. But there is no occasion for alarm. There is no danger of a war with Great Britain. The manthe of Old Hickory does not hang upon the beniders of this administration is and back

Origin of the Baropean War and Ultertor Deand his Arabetion.

There is a saying attributed to the late Lord Dudle and Ward, in speaking of the first Nopoleon, which bids fair to be falsified by the qualities developed by his nephew and success or. "He has rendered past glory doubtful." observed that accomplished nobleman to the French ambassador, 'and future glory impossible."

The axiom that great men are more fre quently made by circumstances than by their own abilities, was, to some extent, true in the case of the subject of this remark. He was t' child and creature of the revolution, rather than the originator of a new order of ideas. Gorged with blood, and worn out by its own excesses, the revolution could only pass from one violent extreme to the other, none of the Intermediate conditions of government being compatible with the feverish excitevient under which it had been so long laboring. As in the case of a patient brought to the verge of dissolution by the abuse of stimmants, it was necessary to keep up the public pulse to an unnatural pitch before it could be gradually reduced to its normal state. The merit of Napoleon consisted in his quick appreciation of the necessities of the epoch. Centrary to the generally received notion, he in the earlier stages of his power followed public opinion, rather than led it. No man who ever rose to sovereign power by the weight of his own talents, ever watched with a more scrutinizing and careful eye the corrent of popular feeling. It is a mistake to suppose that it was to his daring alone that he owed his good fortune. It was rather to his close observation of the political indications of the times, than to his mere adventureousness of spirit, that he was indebted for his early successes. His downfall was brought about by his neglect of those qualities, the exercise of which, as much as his military talents, contributed to place him on the proud elevation to which he attained.

In the present Emperor of France we recognise the possession of a different order of genius, which promises to lead to equally brilliant, but more enduring results. With great natural astateness he combines a clearness and steadiness of judgment, a self-reliance and tenacity of purpose which were not always manifested by his predecessor, and which have enabled him already to effect by the force of mind alone, more substantial victories than were ever gained by the military talents of his predecessor. He has governed, rather than been guided by, circumstances, and from the period at which his higher qualities were first called into exercise he has evinced a confidence in his own powers and resources, which has never as yet, in any single instance, been belied by the result. No man could have emerged from under the weight of obloquy and ridicule which his enemies had so industriously contrived to heap upon him, and have passed triumphantly through the trying ordeals to which he was subjected his efforts to maintain himself in the difficult position to which the accident of his birth had raised him, without the possession of a more than ordinary amount of judgment, sagacity and firmness. Each successive step that he has taken to consolidate the power which he has wrested from the contending factions that struggled to effect his downfall, has only served to display those qualities in a clearer and stronger light. He now stands confessedly the master mind of Europe, and the highest proof that can be adduced of the wisdom and tact that have guided his conduct in the difficult conjuncture of circumstances in which he has been placed, is the fact that his popularity has grown with his successes, and that even his bitterest enemies are reluctantly obliged to admit that they have been deceived in their estimation of

his character. Among those who are now readiest to bear testimony to the high qualities displayed by the French Emperor is, strange to say, the man who has most reason to feel vindictively towards him. The Czar, while he complains that Napoleon, to strengthen his own position at home does not hesitate to declare that he is the greatest man in Europe, and that although he may not possess the great military talents of his uncle (which yet remains to be proved,) he is a shrewder and wiser politician. No one who has attentively watched the course of events since the mission of M. Lavalette to Constantinople, will be inclined to dispute the truth of the first of these assertions. The English were frightened into the coalition by the French Emperor, in order to carry out his ulterior designs, which take a wider range than the maintenance of the independence of a crumbling empire, that must sooner or later fall to pieces or than of preserving that delusive adjustment of political interests in which such value is placed by modern diplomatists-the balance of power in Europe. The fact is that England has lost all the great statesmen that have hitherto guided her councils, and is now governed by feeble and vacillating minds, that are unequal to cope with the difficulties of any great emergency, such as that in which she is now placed. In the hands of a crafty, ambitious, and daring ally like the French Emperor, whose views soar far beyond the professed objects of the present war, such men as the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord John Russell are but unconscious instruments of his designs. Men of that stamp can hardly be said to compose a government-at least such a government as is capable of conducting to successful results the policy of a great nation. It is a government of endurance rather than of choice-a sort of municipal oligarchy like that of the Venice of former times-powerful only for mischief. Who can wonder then that, while flattering their vanity, and appearing respectfully to accept their advice, a man of Machiavelliau ability, like the French Emperor, should succeed in easily moulding them to his views, and in blinding them to the best interests of their country.

It is extraordinary that, with the prospective dangers of their own insane confidence in this able ruler staring them in the face, they should still continue insensible to them, whilst the rest of the world, and even the French themselves, attach such a significant importance to each of his movements. We all recollect the outery raised about the French occupation of Rome, but that bold step sinks into insignificance beside the occupation of Constantinople, the occupation of Greece, and the prospective occunation of the most important ports in the Baltic by French troops. If the courts of Sweden and Denmark show any disposition to side with Russia, we shall soon see their capitals in the posses don of the land forces of France. Prussie, too, nnless she is able to repel these grasping inva ters from her coasts, may also be compelled to pay another tribute to French ambition. Talk of the dangers arising from the perhaps per bushed

encreachments of the Czar-why they to de into unimportance compared with those "center and more wide spread perils that a Ase from the quietly accumulated elements of universal empire which British folly ar British blindness have placed at the discosal of France. Well may the Czar respection and admire the genius of his rival. The costs for European supremacy lies for the Acture between them.

Pint After in Hansas and Rebrasha - 4
Pint After the Free Sull Emigrating Society of The Tables Turned.

The administration is evidently beggled and befogged in its strict constructions of the constitution. After the veto of the charitable bill for distributing ten millions of acres of the public lands to the different States, to aid in the support of their lunatic asylums, nobody supposed that the same lawyer could approve a bill granting a free farm to Tom, Dick, and Harry, and everybody else, honest man, vagabond or loafer, who may choose to squat on the public domain, and cultivate vegetables, or steal horses for four or five years. But such a bill has been approved, and a most important bill too. It is the act lately passed, " providing for surveys, and granting homeste actual settlers in the territories of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska," the second section of which is as follows :-

which is as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty one years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was resicing in said territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing there, there shall be, and hereby denoted one quarter section, or one hundred and six; acres of land. And to every white male citizen or the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years, who has declared his intention to become a clitzen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said territory, between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January eighteen hundred en eight day of January eight en eight eight day eight en eight eight eight day eight en eight eig

This is now a law of the land. Actual white settlers, citizens, or those who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, will secure a fee simple possession of one hundred and sixty acres of land, after a residence upon the tract, and the cultivation of the same for period of four years. That is to say, the government will make a present to the actual settler of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. among the rich lands of Kansas and Nebraska (to say nothing of New Mexico), provided he will consent to cultivate the said farm four

years, free of rent. The signing of this act was doubtless intended to take off the wiry edge of the Nebraska bill; and, in truth, it is quite a godsend to the Northern free soil emigrating societies. All they have now to do is to ship their emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska. There is the lawthere is the land. Every squatter by consenting to cultivate for four years, free of charge, a farm out there, of one hundred and sixty acres, secures as clear a title to It as if he had paid a thousand dollars an acre for it. Could anything be devised better calculated to conciliate the anti-slavery societies to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill than this simple act granting free farms to actual settlers in those territories?

The South have been a little too fast in their exultations at the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It was a trick, a delusion, and a snare. The free farm bill is equivalent to the restoration of the Missouri restriction. The practical effect of this new territorial bill will most probably be to fill up, in less than a year, all the available lands of Kansas and Nebraska with actual settlers, establishing an overwhelming preponderance in both territories against the institution of slavery. And all this is due to the free soil partialities of the administration; for while all parties have been given to understand that the President would veto the general Homestead bill, as originally passed by the House, he has cheerfully approved the free farm principle for the especial benefit of free soilers in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Saratoga State Convention of the holy anti-slavery alliance, to be held on the 16th of August, will, in this affair, bave a nice rich nut to crack-a cocoanut full of milk. Nor can they be much at a loss to account for the milk in the cocoanut. The Kansas and Nebraska free farm bill is a peace-offering from the administration to all the anti-slavery societies of the North. It is intended to quiet them, and to propitiate the otherwise irreconcilable free soilers of the Van Buren Buffalo democracy. And we think it ought to make Mr. Benjamin F. Butler feel easier, and the Evening Post and the Albany Atlas satisfied of the wisdom of the odious Nebraska bill." With perfect consistency, the whole of the Buffalo free soil party may now join John Cochrane and his confiden tial clique of Tammany office holders in "holding the President in their arms." He has completely turned the tables upon the South : for while they get the empty husk of the Missouri repeal, the Kansas and Nebraska free farm bill gives the kernel to the Northern free soil emigrating societies, and settles the ques-

We repeat it, the question is settled by this bill. Henceforward, the agitation of the restor ation of the Missouri line is all gammon and nonsense. There is no earthly necessity for it. The Missouri restriction is substantially restored in another form. Yet it is a little singular that of the vote upon this bill in either house we know nothing; and we doubt not that its existence now, as a living law of the land, will be new to most of our readers. In the prevailing confusion among parties and partizans, and among the spoilsmen at Washington, and their projects for the public plunder, this Kansas and Nebras ka free farm emollient, substantially restoring the exclusion of slavery, has slipped through and has become a law without attracting the slightest public attention. But the bill has been passed and approved. Let the Northern free soilers and abolition emigration societies rejoice. The administration is true to its first principles, after all. What say our cotemporaries of the South? Can they explain why the general Homestead bill should fail under threats of a veto, when this bill, involving precisely the same principle for Kansas and Nebraska, has been so readily approved? We should like to know. Let General Pierce at once be elected a life member of the Congressional Free Soil Emigrating Society.

NEWS FROM CURACOA. By the arrival at this port of the bark Venus, from the above port, we have dates to 14th inst. The island was perfectly healthy. No rain. Salt very plenty, but no demand for it; it count i'v bought for forty cents per barrel

More Music ros the Million.—We by to this deserving corps liberally and judicio think that we live in a barbarous ary, and that New York is assuming the rentive position of Timbuctoo in the see of civilization, when compared with the small towns. A few weeks since we gave a programme of music played by a first rate correct band upon Boston Common two evenings each week, and now we find that the same reviving custom has extended to the Mecca of 1852, the home of General Pierce. Witness the following programme, put out by Kappel-Meister and director, Joseph Low, Mayor of Qoncord, New Hampshire:-

City of Concord, July 20, 1854.

The Concord Brase Band having kindly consented give a zeries of public promenade concerts, the first the arries will be given on Tuesday evening, July 25, if roat of the State House, commencing at 8 o'clock Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be postported until further notice.

Due notice will be given of the future concerts. The public are invited to attend.

Donizetti, Balfe, Bellini, Jullien, and Dodsworth, and all for nothing. Why its enough to

heal up the differences between the opposition candidates to the Senate, and Burke and Butterfield might rush into each others arms to the music of the Druid's Chorus, or (more likely) 'Jordan's a hard road to travel.' Congratulating the citizens of Concord upon

the taste displayed by their Chief Magistrate. we again inquire why can't we have some music in our public squares? If Flagg refuses to pay for it let us do it by subscription. Will Genin, or some other enterprising individual, start the paper. We must not allow New York to be exceeded in refinement by the rural districts.

MORE GOODS RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISco.—If any one, three years ago, had foretold that in 1854 California would be shipping axes, hammers, steel, rifles, books, tea and drugs to New York, he would have been looked upon as a madman. So it is, however. As usual, the merchants have overdone the business, and we find the following manifest of the bark W. G. Lewis, from San Francisco to New York, June

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK, PER BARK Steel
Do., bars
Old copper, casks
Do., bdis
Do., bdis
Shovels, bdls
Salmon, hhds Do., bbls.....do., balf bbls.....

Specimens 2 Do., boxes 212
Twine, bales 78 Do., pkgs 22
Alas for the sanguine merchants who sent these articles to San Francisco, hoping to reap a princely fortune from their sale. It is hardly our province to tell the mercantile community what goods they should buy, and what they should sell, but we will venture to mention one commodity which has always commanded a high figure in California, and does so still, while axes, hammers and twine are coming back by the ship load. That article is domestic servants. Let any man ship a cargo of Irish girls and men to San Francisco, and hire them out by the month, and he will-if the servants can be kept to their bargain-make a fortune in no time. Any other export is perilous.

NEWS FROM ALBANY-FUSION OF THE HARDS AND SILVER GRAYS FOR THE SPOILS.—On dit at Albany that negotiations are on foot between the silver grays and Mr. Bronson, by which the former propose to give the latter their support at the coming election, in opposition to the Seward whig candidate, whoever he may be. Of course the quid pro quo in the transaction would be a share of the canal spoils, after which all political parties, and leaders at Albany are keenly hungering. Whether, in the event of any such bargain being made, the silver grays would keep their word, and trust to going halves with the hards after the election, or whether they would repent as soon as Mr. Bronson was fairly on track, and coalesce in a brotherly way with the woolly section of the whig party, is a question. We think the latter would be a very tempting course; though it is hard to understand how Mr. Bronsen would allow himself to be taken in by so shallow a manœuvre. The true solution of the problem would be for Mr. Bronson to declare himself in frank and unequivocal terms. His letter seems to have gone for nothing, and he still stands the champion of the hards. Now, the question is, will he run? If he will, why was he so coy a few days ago? If he won't, why allow his name to be used as the rallying point of a disreputable spoils coalition?

MEETING OF THE HARLEN RAILROAD STOCK-HOLDERS .- The meeting of the stockholders in the Harlem Railroad Company will take place in Tryon row, on Tuesday next, 1st August, to ratify the course taken by the directors in reference to Schuyler's swindles, and to elect, we hope, a new Board of Directors. We trust that every stockholder will be present. The matters that will come under discussion are too important to be decided by a minority of the shares. Wall street and the commercial community expect that the Harlem Railroad Company will, by its action, throw some new light on the recent developements in stock-jobbing, and set an example to other corporations involved in similar calamities. It will of course be proper to elect a new Board composed of men who will not so thoroughly neglect the business of the company as to render it possible for fresh Schuylers to rob the shareholders. If any of these latter absent themselves, this necessary change may not be carried into effect. It has already happened that proxies have been voted upon at meetings of the Harlem company, long after they have been cancelled. Every man should go on Tuesday and vote for himself in order to prevent any chicanery of this or any other kind. There must be a clean sweep of the old men.

THE REVENUE SERVICE .- Mr. Mallory, of Florida, has made an elaborate report in the U.S. Senate, upon the subject of the nature and responsibility of the service of the officers of the Revenue Marine, when acting in their proper line of duties, as well as when co-operating with the Navy for war purposes. It deals with

Mr. Mallory's bill provides that when portion of the officers and seamen belo the Revenue Cutter service shall be a to, or co-operate with the naval service, they shall receive, in lieu of the pay and em now provided by law, the following rates: Captains, \$1,500 a year; first lieutenants, \$1,200: second lieutenants, \$1,100; third lieute \$1.000. All officers who co-operated with the Navy since 1835 are to receive the benefits of this provision.

COMPLIMENTARY TENTINONIAL TO MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS AND HIS WIFE.—This benefit took place last evening at the Broadway theatre. The house was an excellent one, thermometer indicated eighty-seven degrees Fahrenheit. The bill included the fourth act of "The Merchant of The bill included the fourth act of "The Merchant of Venice" and five farces. The performances concluded at about one o'clock. The gem of the evening was the performance of the farce called "Popping the Question," in which Mr. Blake was inimitable as Primrose, and Miss Saxon made quite a "hit" as a pert waiting maid. Among the volunteers were Mesars. Oxley, Conway, Walcot, Blake, Corby, and J. S. Browne. Mr. Williams played Tim Moore in the "Irish Lion," and at the conclusion of the piece he was called before the curtain. On his appearance with Mrs. Williams he was greeted with three cheers, and the lady was similarly complimented. Mr. Williams addressed the audience, tendering his thanks for their attendance, as well as for previous favors. He thanked the actors and well as for previous favors. He thanked the actors and well as for previous favors. He thanked the secons and actresses who had appeared, and said it gave him the highest astisfaction to know, that he not only stood well with the public, but also with his associates in the theatrical profession. He had not, he said, taken this benefit for the profit which it might yield, for whatever might be the proceeds of the evening they would be appropriated to the monument now being erected to the memory of the father of his adopted country. This sentiment called forth loud cheers and hearty applause. After again thanking the audience for their patronage, Mr. Williams was presented with retired. Subsequently Mrs. Williams was presented with a beautiful bracelet with a watch inserted. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Williams will shortly proceed to California on a professional tour.

BOWERY THEATRE-COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO P. H. Waters, one of the firemen injured by the burning of Waters, one of the firemen injured by the burning of Jennings' store, Broadway, came off with great folds at the Bowery theatre on Tuesday evening. The prices of places on this occasion were doubled, and the very large theatre was filled in every part—the standing room in the lobbies even being filled before the curtain rose. Many parties of ladies and gentlemen were obliged to go away without seeing any of the performance; and although we have received no exact statement in figures at the result of the fifty. as to the result of the affair, we have been inform nearly two thousand tickets were sold, which, after deducting the necessary expenses, will leave a handsome sum for the beneficiary. The performance commenced at eight o'clock P. M., and concluded about 2 o'clock in the morning. Thirty actors and actresses voluntaered The following address was spoken by Madame Ponisi, with good emphasis and discretion:

ADDRESS BY JONAS E. PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Upon his couch a wounded sufferer lay,
Life's purple tide seem'd ebbing fast away,
And as the thought of wife and children dear
From nature's fountain brought the manly tear,
Hopel smilling came, her comfort to impart
To that crush'd frame and agonized heart—
Drove from his pillow thoughts of gloom and care,
Which almost wrought his spirit to deepair—
A picture drew of future health and peace,
When all his cares and sufferings would cease.
That picture ye have realized to night That picture ye have realized to night In all its colors, beautiful and bright. Responsive to sweet charity's demands, With willing hearts and ever ready hand Ye come to mitigate the suferer's wees, And soothe his angulah'd spirit to repose The soldier, ardent in his country's cause.

Perils his life, and wins the world's applause—
Upon the battle field he seeks removes,
and gains the warrior's death or victor's crown.

Not less deserving of the hero's name,
And worthy equal of immortal fame,
Arp they, the gallant, generous, and brave,
Who peril life, not to destroy, but save.

Rat hark! what sound the midnight stillness by Who peril life, not to destroy, but save.
But hark! what sound the midnight stillness what cry is that which slumbering echo wak what cry is that which slumbering echo wak what demon wings his wide destructive flight And turns to terror the repose of night? Beheld, enwrapt in flame, yon noble mart! Now, to subdue it, strives each manly hast! Reckless of danger, mark their gallant strift. Heedless of self, they peril limb and life. But all in vain—the burning building falls, And crushed and margled 'neath its massive the young, the noble, generous and brave, Self-sacrificed, have met an early grave.

Could Waters speak—whose cause has broug Self-ascrificed, have met an early grave.

Could Waters speak—whose cause has brought you here;

For whom you shed the sympathetic tear—

He could portray, as none save he can do,

The terrors of that fearful night to you;

As crushed beneath the burning ratters lying,

Surrounded by the woundel, dead and dying,

Without the means to succor or to nave

Ous friend, one dear companion, from the grave.

He thought of home, of children, friends and wife—

He blessed them all, and still he clung to life;

Although, alsa! the hope of life seemed vain,

fill, rescued, he beheld the world again.

audience. The arrangements of the evening were under the supervision of Capt. James M. Turner, a gentleman of acknowledged ability in such matters, as chairman of the committee, and Mr. Theodore S. Nims, secretary. the committee, and Mr. Incodors S. Mins, secretary.

At the conclusion of the second piece the brothers
Waters, through Mr. Nims, presented Captain Turner
with a magnificent gold watch and chain. From the
chain a gold star, richly chased, was pendant, and bore chain a gold star, richly chascu, was penuant, and sow a suitable inscription. The presentation was made on the stage, and the speeches of Meagrs. Nims and Turner were brief and pertinent. Altogether, the affair was the nost successful thing of the kind we have ever seen, and the heart of the wounded fireman must be gladdened by such a testimonial.

THE STEAMSHIP ASIA, Captain Lott, left yesterday after-noon for Liverpool, with one hundred and twenty-seven

passengers and \$888,365 in specie.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIK.—Intelligence from this ves sel to the 26th instant, present her as unchanged in po-sition or condition. About 7,500 packages have been landed and shipped to the city, leaving about 600 still in the vessel, which are being got out as fast as possible. landed and shipped to the city, leaving about 900 still, in the vessel, which are being got out as fast as possible. Strant Tvo Munguar.—A pleasant and most satisfactory trial trip around the light-ship in this vessel, was performed lest Monday morning. The Mercury proved herself to be a very fine seaboat, and her engine fully sustained the character of its buildors, the Allaire Works. Her hull is 131 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 7½ feet hold, measuring 250 tons, built by William Collyer, at Green Point. Her engine is 30 inch cylinder, 8 foot stroke, wheel 22 feet 6 inches diameter, with 5½ feet face, and 28 eighteen inch buckets. She is fitted with a hoisting apparatus for assisting in discharging vessels sahors, &c., and has all the requisites required by the passenger law, life boats, life preservers, &c. She has also a new feature in this busisees, and is the only boat in our harbor that is so arranged. She has one of the largest sized Worthington pumps, expressly for pumping out a vessel in a leaking or sinking condition. In five minutes the pump could be applied and at work. She ran from the Cunard dock to the lightship in two hours and ten minutes against strong wind and tide. Her covers are Messer. Livingston & Rogers. Captair Richard Yates commands her, and Mr. Skidmere, latechief engineer United States Mail Steamship Company, has charge of her engine.

Sporting Intelligence.
PROPERTRIANEM.—A walking match, for \$1,000, has been made between the North Star and the English Deer, to see which of them can walk the greatest distance one hour. The walk will come off on the 4th of ber next, on one of the Long Island race courses.

ACCIDENT AT RONDOUT.-Johanna D. Hash one of the coroners at Rondout, was called to hold an inquest at Easophus, on the body of a German, of the name of William State, who came to his death by the falling of a bank of clay. He was buried under it, and was taken out a few moments after, but life was extinct. Another German, who was working with him, had his leg broken. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above The accident happened on Tuesday, about 12 of

By all Means get the National Police Gazette of this week, now ready. It contains the development of a curious case of conspiracy, (now before Congress,) in which a private citizen was arrested and submitted togross indignity and much suffering, on the false charge of being a deserter from the United States army—this case has no parallel. Also, "Love, Abduction, Revolvers, and Life Preservers," also, "Big and Little Rogues;" also, the "Diary of a Policeman." ROSS & JONES, Agents, 163 Nassau street. Sold everywhere.